



Jordan: Background and U.S. Relations

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Summary

This report provides an overview of Jordanian politics and current issues in U.S.-Jordanian relations. It provides a brief discussion of Jordan's government and economy and of its cooperation in promoting Arab-Israeli peace and other U.S. policy objectives in the Middle East.

Several issues in U.S.-Jordanian relations are likely to figure in decisions by Congress and the Administration on future aid to and cooperation with Jordan. These include the stability of the Jordanian regime (particularly in light of ongoing political change and/or unrest in several other countries in the region), the role of Jordan in the Arab-Israeli peace process, the possibility of U.S.-Jordanian nuclear energy cooperation, and U.S.-Jordanian military and intelligence cooperation.

Although the United States and Jordan have never been linked by a formal treaty, they have cooperated on a number of regional and international issues over the years. The country's small size and lack of major economic resources have made it dependent on aid from Western and friendly Arab sources. U.S. support, in particular, has helped Jordan address serious vulnerabilities, both internal and external. Jordan's geographic position, wedged between Israel, Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, has made it vulnerable to the strategic designs of its more powerful neighbors, but has also given Jordan an important role as a buffer between these potential adversaries. In 1990, Jordan's unwillingness to join the allied coalition against Iraq disrupted its relations with the United States and the Persian Gulf states; however, relations improved throughout the 1990s as Jordan played an increasing role in the Arab-Israeli peace process and distanced itself from Saddam Hussein's Iraq.

The United States has provided economic and military aid, respectively, to Jordan since 1951 and 1957. Total U.S. aid to Jordan through FY2012 amounted to approximately \$13.1 billion. Levels of aid have fluctuated, increasing in response to threats faced by Jordan and decreasing during periods of political differences or worldwide curbs on aid funding. On September 22, 2008, the U.S. and Jordanian governments reached an agreement whereby the United States agreed to provide a total of \$660 million in annual foreign assistance to Jordan over a five-year period. The President's FY2013 request includes \$360 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), \$300 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and \$3.7 million in International Military Education and Training (IMET).

Contents

Overview.....	1
Country Background.....	2
Domestic Politics and the Economy	3
The Hashemite Royal Family.....	4
Constitution, Parliament, Political Parties, and Judiciary	4
Controversy over New Electoral Law.....	5
October 2012 Street Protests?	6
The Economy	7
Foreign Relations.....	8
Jordan's Relationship with Israel	8
Syria's Civil War and its Effect on Jordan	10
U.S. Aid, Trade, and Military Cooperation.....	11
U.S. Foreign Assistance to Jordan	11
The Five-Year Aid Deal.....	11
Economic Assistance.....	12
Food Aid.....	12
Millennium Challenge Account (MCA).....	13
Military Assistance.....	13
Trade.....	13
Free Trade Agreement	14
Qualifying Industrial Zones	14
Military Cooperation	15
Military Sales	15
Joint Exercises and Training	15
Other Activities	16
Jordan's Role in Afghanistan.....	16

Figures

Figure 1. Jordan and Its Neighbors.....	3
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Tables

Table 1. Recent Foreign Military Sales to Jordan.....	15
Table 2. Annual U.S. Aid to Jordan Since the 1991 Gulf Crisis	18

Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	19
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Overview

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan remains intact and appears stable despite widespread political violence and war on its borders, but maintaining the stability of monarchical rule there is becoming increasingly challenging. For the United States, maintaining this stability is a key policy priority, particularly as political change makes the region less predictable. Nearly all U.S. officials and analysts agree that close ties with Jordan, a friendly Arab government at peace with Israel, are important. The United States and Jordan cooperate closely on military and intelligence issues, the quest for Israeli-Palestinian peace, Afghanistan, and Syria. However, some critics charge that the partnership with Jordan on mostly security-related challenges has restrained successive U.S. Administrations from pressuring Jordanian leaders to undertake serious political reforms. U.S. policymakers typically maintain that they are constantly pushing Jordan to reform its economic and political systems to stave off the type of unrest seen elsewhere in the region.

King Abdullah II is facing an emboldened opposition that has grown more openly critical in recent years of continued royal rule, particularly as Jordan continues to suffer from high unemployment, high underemployment, and a large fiscal deficit. Small scale protests in Jordan have become a regular occurrence, not only in the capital of Amman but in more rural tribal areas in the south once considered to be a bedrock of support for the government. Though economic grievances remain paramount, concern over high level corruption and continued restrictions on political freedoms also has generated unrest. King Abdullah II has attempted to appear responsive to calls for change by replacing ministers,¹ amending the constitution and electoral law, and raising public sector salaries. Critics have assailed these responses as insufficient, and such changes from the top down have not quelled public dissent.

Nevertheless, there is no current indication that social unrest could topple the monarchy. Most Jordanians are fearful of instability caused by political violence, and are willing to settle for the imperfect but relatively safe model of top-down, gradual reform the monarchy has adopted. They see the civil war in neighboring Syria and continued sectarian violence in Iraq as examples of countries torn apart by rapid political change and they prefer to avoid such an outcome. They also may see this approach as their best hope for insulating Jordan from the threat of regional spillover violence.

In reality, there is widespread public dissatisfaction in Jordan at the current state of affairs, but opposition tends to be factionalized among disparate groups. The Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood is the strongest opposition group, though it is itself divided between pro- and anti-monarchical factions. Youth protestors also have become active in opposition political circles, though these groups tend to be small and divided along secular-Islamist or even tribal lines.

Finally, Jordanians of Palestinian origin, a probable majority of all citizens, also are divided. The Jordanian financial and real estate sectors are dominated by families of Palestinian origin who have an economic stake in the current order. Other former Palestinian refugees have been granted Jordanian citizenship and fear displacement should they rise up against the government. Even after decades of living together, Jordan is a country of fractured identity split between Arabs of “East Bank” (Hashemite) and “West Bank” (Palestinian) origin. The former fear that support for

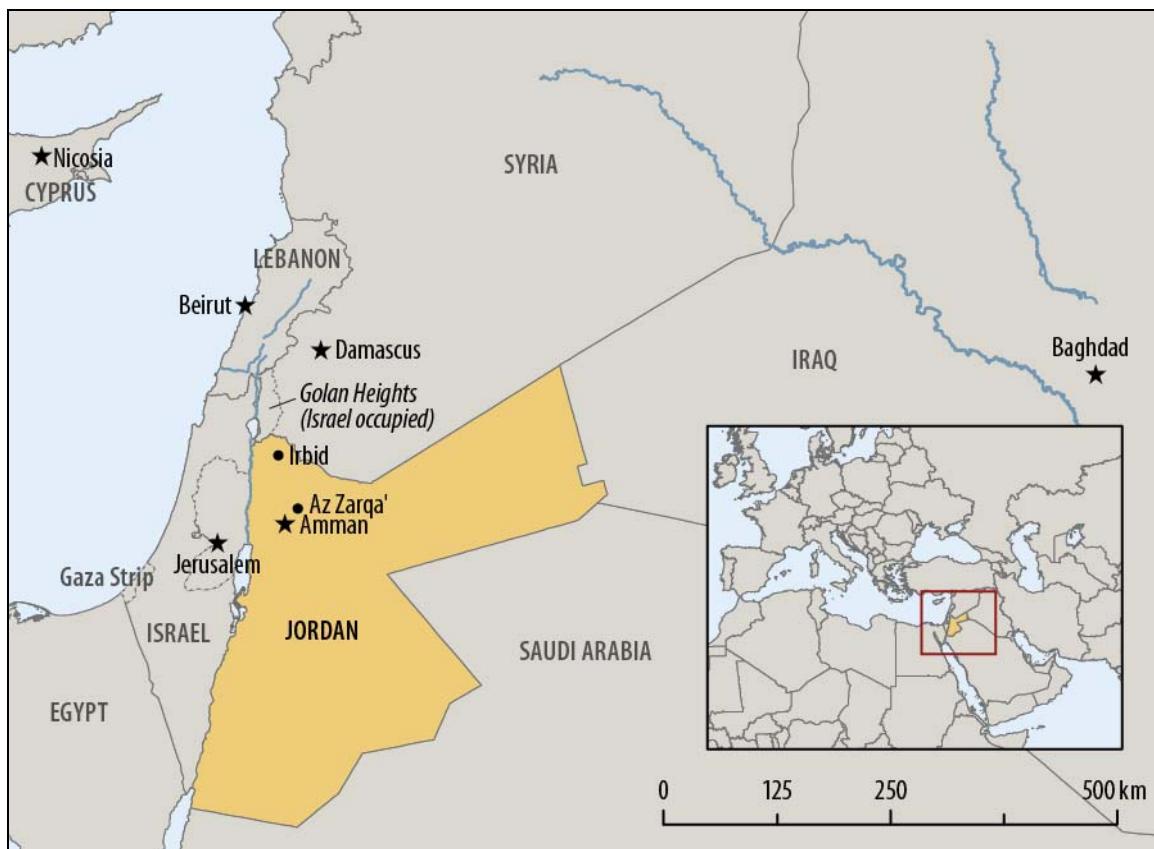
¹ During the last two years King Abdullah II has changed the government four times.

democratization by the latter would upend a system that has privileged East Bankers who dominate the public sector and military. East Bankers want to see the status quo preserved and fear that Palestinians are a fifth column who ultimately seek to merge with the West Bank.

Jordan is an aid-dependent country, receiving large annual loans and grants from the United States, Europe, and Arab Gulf states. The Obama Administration is seeking \$663.7 million in total aid to Jordan for FY2013, a continuation of a multi-year executive agreement signed in 2008. H.R. 5857, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2013, provides the President's full requests and includes an additional \$50 million in economic assistance. A Senate companion bill, S. 3241, also includes the full request and additional \$50 million. It also specifies that additional funds should be used to support "social services in communities that have experienced a significant influx of Syrian refugees."

Country Background

Although the United States and Jordan have never been linked by a formal treaty, they have cooperated on a number of regional and international issues for decades. The country's small size and lack of major economic resources have made it dependent on aid from Western and friendly Arab sources. U.S. support, in particular, has helped Jordan deal with serious vulnerabilities, both internal and external. Jordan's geographic position, wedged between Israel, Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, has made it vulnerable to the strategic designs of its powerful neighbors, but has also given Jordan an important role as a buffer between these potential adversaries. In 1990, Jordan's unwillingness to join the allied coalition against Iraq disrupted its relations with the United States and the Persian Gulf states; however, relations improved throughout the 1990s as Jordan played an increasing role in the Arab-Israeli peace process and distanced itself from the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein.

Figure 1. Jordan and Its Neighbors

Source: CRS Graphics.

Domestic Politics and the Economy

Jordan, created by colonial powers after World War I, initially consisted of desert or semi-desert territory east of the Jordan River, inhabited largely by people of Bedouin tribal background. The establishment of the state of Israel brought large numbers of Palestinian refugees to Jordan, which subsequently annexed a small Palestinian enclave west of the Jordan River known as the West Bank.² The original “East Bank” Jordanians, though probably no longer a majority in Jordan, remain predominant in the country’s political and military establishments and form the bedrock of support for the Jordanian monarchy. Jordanians of Palestinian origin comprise an estimated 55% to 70% of the population and generally tend to gravitate toward the private sector due to their exclusion from certain public sector and military positions.³

² Though there was very little international recognition of Jordan’s annexation of the West Bank, Jordan maintained control of it (including East Jerusalem) until Israel took military control of it during the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War, and maintained its claim to it until relinquishing the claim to the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1988.

³ Speculation over the ratio of East Bankers to Palestinians (those who arrived as refugees and immigrants since 1948) in Jordanian society tends to be a sensitive domestic issue. Jordan last conducted a national census in 2004, and it is unclear whether or not the government maintains such statistics. Over time, intermarriage has made it more difficult to discern distinct differences between the two communities, though divisions do persist.

The Hashemite Royal Family

Jordan is a hereditary constitutional monarchy under the prestigious Hashemite family, which claims descent from the Prophet Muhammad. King Abdullah II has ruled the country since 1999, when he succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, the late King Hussein, after a 47-year reign. Educated largely in Britain and the United States, King Abdullah II had earlier pursued a military career, ultimately serving as commander of Jordan's Special Operations Forces with the rank of Major General. The King's 18-year-old son Prince Hussein is the designated crown prince.⁴

King Abdullah II (age 50) has won approval for his energetic and hands-on style of governing; however, some Jordanians, notably Palestinians and Islamic fundamentalists, are opposed to his policies of cooperating with the United States on issues such as Iraq and the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Jordan in Brief	
Population:	6,508,887 (July 2012est.)
Area:	89,213 sq. km. (34,445 sq. mi., slightly smaller than Indiana)
Ethnic Groups:	Arabs 98%; Circassians 1%; Armenians 1%
Religion:	Sunni Muslim 92%; Christian 6%; small Muslim sects 2%
Literacy:	92.6% (male 95%, female 89.2%)
GDP:	Per Capita \$6,000 (2011 est.), country comparison to the world: (140)
Foreign Exchange Reserves:	\$12.11 billion (est. 2011)
Youth Unemployment (ages 15-24):	27% country comparison to the world: (21)
External Debt:	\$7.664 billion (December 2011 est.)
Sources:	CIA World Factbook

The king appoints a prime minister to head the government and the Council of Ministers (cabinet). Typically, Jordanian governments last no more than 15 months before they are dissolved by royal decree. This is done in order to bolster the king's reform credentials and to dispense patronage to various elites. The king also appoints all judges and is commander of the armed forces.

Constitution, Parliament, Political Parties, and Judiciary

The Jordanian constitution (promulgated in 1952 and last amended in 2011) empowers the king with broad executive powers. According to Article 35, "The King appoints the Prime Minister and may dismiss him or accept his resignation. He appoints the Ministers; he also dismisses them or accepts their resignation, upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister." The constitution also enables the king to dissolve both houses of parliament and postpone lower house elections for two years.⁵ The king also can circumvent parliament through a constitutional mechanism that allows provisional legislation to be issued by the cabinet when parliament is not sitting or has been dissolved.⁶ The king also can issue royal decrees, which are not subject to parliamentary

⁴ In July 2009, King Abdullah II named his then 15-year-old son, Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah, as crown prince. The position had been vacant since 2004, when King Abdullah II removed the title from his half-brother, Prince Hamzah.

⁵ The king also may declare martial law. According to Article 125, "In the event of an emergency of such a serious nature that action under the preceding Article of the present Constitution will be considered insufficient for the defense of the Kingdom, the King may by a Royal Decree, based on a decision of the Council of Ministers, declare martial law in the whole or any part of the Kingdom."

⁶ New amendments to Article 94 in 2011 have put some restrictions on when the executive is allowed to issue temporary laws.

scrutiny. The king commands the armed forces, declares war, and ratifies treaties. Finally, Article 195 of the Jordanian Penal Code prohibits insulting the dignity of the king (lese-majeste) with criminal penalties of one to three years in prison.

Jordan's bicameral legislature is composed of a mostly elected lower house and a royally appointed 55-member upper house.⁷ Building on his father's legacy, King Abdullah II has supported a limited parliamentary democracy, while periodically curtailing dissent when it threatened economic reforms or normalization of relations with Israel. Overall, parliament has limited power. In theory, it can override the veto authority of the king with a two-thirds majority in both the upper and lower houses. A two-thirds majority of the lower house can also dissolve the cabinet with a "no confidence" vote. However, since both houses almost always have solid pro-government majorities, such actions are rarely attempted (once in April 1963).

Political parties in Jordan are extremely weak, as the moderately fundamentalist Islamic Action Front (IAF) is the only well-organized movement. Most parties represent narrow parochial interests and are composed of prominent individuals representing a particular family or tribe. There are approximately 36 small parties in Jordan, consisting of an estimated 4,100 total members.⁸

Jordan's constitution provides for an independent judiciary. According to Article 97, "Judges are independent, and in the exercise of their judicial functions they are subject to no authority other than that of the law." Jordan has three main types of courts: Civil courts, special courts (some of which are the military/state security courts), and religious courts. In Jordan, state security courts administered by military (and civilian) judges handle criminal cases involving espionage, bribery of public officials, trafficking in narcotics or weapons, black marketing, and "security offenses." Overall, the king may appoint and dismiss judges by decree, though in practice a palace-appointed Higher Judicial Council manages court appointments, promotions, transfers, and retirements.

Controversy over New Electoral Law⁹

Parliamentary elections in Jordan routinely produce large pro-palace majorities and a small Islamist-dominated opposition due to what most experts consider an unfair electoral law that disproportionately favors rural and tribal areas loyal to the Royal Family over more Islamist urban constituencies.¹⁰ In 2011 as part of a broad package of reforms, the King promised to permanently amend the electoral law (last amended in 2010) in order to "guarantee the fairness and transparency of the electoral process through a mechanism that will lead to a parliament with active political party representation." The new law as passed by parliament in July 2012 provides

⁷ During the late 1970s and early 1980s, the parliament was suspended and legislative powers reverted to the government.

⁸ CRS interview with Jordanian lawmakers, May 2006.

⁹ Prepared with assistance from Jennifer Vargas, CRS summer 2012 research associate.

¹⁰ The opposition in Jordan routinely criticizes the law governing national elections. After Islamists made gains in the 1989 parliamentary elections, the government changed the rules to a "one person, one vote" system that gives citizens one vote regardless of how many parliamentary seats represent their district (technically referred to as a single non-transferable vote). When forced to choose just one representative, voters have typically chosen candidates based on familial or tribal ties—not on ideology. Jordan's electoral map also is gerrymandered in voting districts to favor candidates from rural tribal strongholds over urban areas where Islamists typically have more support.

voters with two ballots, one for geographical district representatives under the old system¹¹ and another for a nation-wide closed proportional list system. It also increased the total number of seats in parliament from 120 to 150 and created a new independent electoral commission to oversee elections rather than the generally mistrusted Interior Ministry.¹² The party-list system, which is expected to give Islamist candidates an advantage, was allocated only 27 seats (19% of all seats), eliciting protests from the Muslim Brotherhood, which had demanded that at least half of all seats be elected on a proportional list system.¹³ Subsequently, the Islamic Action Front, the political arm of the Brotherhood, has threatened to boycott upcoming elections tentatively scheduled for December 2012.

It is unclear if the government will hold a national election without the participation of Islamists. For Jordan, holding elections boosts the monarchy's popular legitimacy and improves its international standing. The King has repeatedly expressed his desire for a stronger political party system with a variety of groups participating from across the political spectrum – not just Islamists. It is difficult to ascertain whether the royal palace is willing to further amend the electoral law in favor of additional proportional list seats. The monarchy may fear that any further flexibility on the issue would embolden Islamists – at a time when the Muslim Brotherhood's ascension to power in Egypt has already emboldened Islamists regionally. Rather than reform, the government may actually be clamping down on domestic dissent.¹⁴ According to King Abdullah II, "This elections law is not perfect. We all understand that. But there is no better consensus on an alternative. What is critical is that we keep going forward, and—mark my words—we will have a new parliament by the new year."¹⁵ The opposition has said that going forward with elections would exacerbate domestic political tensions, and various groups led by Islamists have boycotted a nation-wide voter registration drive currently underway. If Islamists boycott, non-Islamist opposition groups would be the only alternative to pro-government candidates.¹⁶

October 2012 Street Protests?

As the government and Brotherhood continue their confrontation over the rules governing parliamentary elections and even broader definitions of royal power,¹⁷ both sides have threatened to hold mass street protests in order to demonstrate the level of public support for their respective positions. In March 2011, youth opposition demonstrations that were supported by Islamists were

¹¹ According to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), "voters will elect candidates for 108 seats in 45 single and multi-member districts, with each voter having only one vote irrespective of the number of seats in the district."

¹² The new law also raised the women's quota, or seats reserved for female candidates who did not win seats outright in their districts, from 12 to 15, though this increase was done for districts in Bedouin areas.

¹³ The initial law allocated only 17 seats for the proportional list system but was amended to address opposition demands.

¹⁴ In September 2012, the government approved an amended Press and Publications Law that would require online news media to register and obtain licenses from the government, raising fears that the government intends to crack down on the growing number of alternative online news portals that have been launched in Jordan in recent years.

¹⁵ "Islamist Vote Boycott 'Miscalculation': Jordan King," *Agence France Presse*, September 12, 2012.

¹⁶ In recent months, one leader, Ahmad Ubaydat, has formed a broad coalition of opposition parties, professional associations, and youth movements called the National Front for Reform (NFR). Ubaydat hails from a prominent "East Bank" family and has served as head of General Intelligence and as prime minister and minister of the interior.

¹⁷ In recent months, Brotherhood leaders also have demanded that Jordan move toward "true" constitutional monarchy, and Islamists have called for constitutional amendments that could potentially limit the king's powers to dissolve parliament and to form and dismiss a government.

confronted by local authorities, and many observers fear that holding simultaneous pro- and anti-government rallies in Amman increases the potential for violence, though Brotherhood leaders have insisted their protests will be peaceful.

The Economy

With few natural resources¹⁸ and a small industrial base, Jordan has an economy which is heavily dependent on external aid from abroad, tourism, expatriate worker remittances,¹⁹ and the service sector. Among the long-standing problems Jordan faces are poverty (15%-30%), corruption, slow economic growth, and high levels of unemployment, nominally around 13% but thought by many analysts to be in the 25%-30% range.²⁰ Youth unemployment is nearly 30%. Corruption²¹ is particularly pronounced in Jordan. Use of intermediaries, referred to in Arabic as “*Wasta*” (connections), is widespread, and many young Jordanians have grown frustrated by the lack of social and economic mobility that corruption engenders.²² Each year, thousands of Jordanians go abroad in search of better jobs and opportunities. Like many poor countries, Jordan suffers from a “brain drain” of its most talented workers, and the government has struggled to develop incentives to keep its well-educated, highly skilled workers close to home. The government is by far the largest employer, with between one-third and two-thirds of all workers on the state’s payroll.

Government Faces \$3 Billion Budget Deficit

Due to sluggish domestic growth, high energy/food subsidies and a bloated public sector workforce, Jordan usually runs annual budget deficits (total foreign debt is \$22 billion) which it partially offsets by appealing to the international community for direct budget support.²³ This year, the deficit is particularly high at \$2.8 billion due to energy import costs²⁴, subsidies, and the

¹⁸ Jordan possesses substantial reserves of phosphates and potash. No significant oil and gas fields have been discovered. However, Jordan has one of world’s largest reserves of oil shale. Officials estimate that the country contains the world’s fourth-largest oil shale reserves. In 2006, Royal Dutch/Shell signed an oil shale exploration agreement with the Jordanian government. Estonia’s Enefit Eesti Energia AS also has signed agreements on oil shale projects. In 2012, the Canadian company, Global Oil Shale Holdings (GOSH), reached an agreement with the Jordanian government to produce oil shale as well. For further background, see, “Amman Unlocks Energy Potential,” *Middle East Economic Digest*, August 7, 2009.

¹⁹ It is estimated that up to 20% of GDP comes from remittances. Nearly 10% of Jordan’s population (600,000 est.) reside and work in Arab Gulf countries.

²⁰ One factor that exacerbates the unemployment situation in Jordan is the social stigma attached to menial labor jobs. Referred to as the “culture of shame,” Jordanian tribal traditions look down on certain types of employment such as construction. In fact, the government estimates that there are approximately 300,000 to 400,000 foreign laborers in Jordan working as domestic laborers, bricklayers, and other tasks. According to the Jordanian Employment Ministry, Egyptians make up 68% of foreign workers in Jordan.

²¹ Jordan was ranked 49 out of 180 countries surveyed in Transparency International’s 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index.

²² In 2006, the Jordanian parliament passed a law establishing an Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) which has taken on several high level investigations in recent years, specifically looking into accusations of graft in a public housing project (Decent Home for Decent Living) and a water works project (Disi Water Conveyance). However, some

²³ Total expenditure in Jordan this year is an estimated \$9.6 billion, of which \$2.3 billion are spent on subsidies. Public sector salaries consume the remainder of the budget. As food prices are expected to rise due to drought conditions in major grain exporters, Jordan, which imports about 87% of its food supply, is expected to experience higher inflation in the years to come.

²⁴ Jordan has had to purchase more natural gas on the open market as pipeline shipments from Egypt have been cut
(continued...)

strain placed on the society by a huge influx of refugees fleeing the civil war in neighboring Syria. In order to keep Jordan fiscally stable, the International Monetary Fund agreed to a three-year, \$2 billion loan in August.

As part of the IMF deal, Jordan was expected to cut spending. However, when the government raised the price of gasoline by 10% this summer, large scale protests broke out across the country, and the King subsequently reversed the increase. In Jordan, protests over economic issues may have the best chance to act as a catalyst for change. According to one member of Jordan's parliament, "Unlike political protests and parties that lack unity or a voice that represents Jordanians, the labor strikes have focused on demands that improve their livelihoods.... They come with a list of specific demands and they have largely succeeded."²⁵

Recent International Aid to Jordan

IMF – Providing a three-year, \$2 billion loan.

World Bank – In early 2012, provided a \$250 million loan to support the state budget.

Arab Gulf States - Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, and Qatar have pledged \$5 billion over a five-year period. Each country will provide \$1.25 billion.

United States –Provided an estimated \$284 million in direct budget support to the Jordanian government in FY2012, as part of an overall \$460 million economic aid program.

Japan – Extended a low interest loan to Jordan of \$156 million to help finance the 2012 state budget.

European Union – Providing a three-year (2010-2013), estimated \$280 million aid program to Jordan.

France – Extended a \$193 million soft loan in 2012.

Iraq – Provides an estimated 6,000-7,000 barrels per day of discounted oil to Jordan.

China – Signed an agreement in late to 2011 to provide \$7.9 million in grants for unspecified development projects.

Source: Media reports and Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Foreign Relations

Jordan's Relationship with Israel

Finding a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the utmost priority of the Jordanian government. Although Jordan joined other neighboring Arab states in a series of military conflicts against Israel between 1948 and 1973, the late King Hussein (ruled 1952-1999) ultimately concluded that peace with Israel was in Jordan's strategic interests due to Israel's conventional military superiority, the development of an independent Palestinian national movement that threatened both Jordanian and Israeli security, and Jordan's support for Saddam

(...continued)

owing to repeated terrorist attacks against gas pipelines in the Sinai Peninsula.

²⁵ "In Jordan, Protests Focus on Prices and Economy," *New York Times*, May 30, 2012.

Hussein in the first Gulf War, which isolated it from the West.²⁶ Consequently, in 1994 Jordan and Israel signed a peace treaty,²⁷ and King Abdullah II has used his country's semi-cordial official relationship with Israel to improve Jordan's standing with Western governments and international financial institutions, on which it relies heavily for external support and aid.

Nevertheless, the continuation of conflict continues to be a major obstacle to Jordan's development. The issue of Palestinian rights resonates with much of the population, as more than half of all Jordanian citizens originate from either the West Bank or the area now comprising the state of Israel. There are an estimated 1.9 million United Nations-registered Palestinian refugees in Jordan, and, while many no longer regard their stay in Jordan as temporary, they have retained their refugee status both as a symbolic sign of support for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation and in hope of being included in any future settlement.²⁸ Furthermore, for King Abdullah II and the royal Hashemite family, who are of Arab Bedouin descent and rely politically on the support of East Bank tribal families, finding a solution to the conflict is considered a matter of political survival since the government cannot afford to ignore an issue of critical importance to a majority of its citizens. The royal family and their tribal constituents vehemently reject periodic Israeli calls for the reunification of the West Bank with Jordan proper (dubbed the "Jordanian Option"), a maneuver that could inevitably alter the political status quo in Jordan. Like his father before him, King Abdullah II has repeated the mantra that "Jordan is Jordan and Palestine is Palestine."

The King's Statements on Israel and Peace Process

For over a decade, King Abdullah II has attempted to convince U.S. policy makers and Congress to become more actively involved in mediating between Israelis and Palestinians. For the past two years, amid a stalled peace process and now regional political upheaval, King Abdullah II has reiterated his support for his country's peaceful relationship with Israel while chiding the Israeli government for not only failing to restart negotiations but also for obstructing the peace process by continuing to build settlements. He has called both publicly and privately for the United States to pressure Israel into returning to the negotiating table. The King has used the Western and U.S. media as a platform not only to advocate for peace but to warn of the dire regional consequences if war breaks out. He also has repeatedly cautioned that the lack of a resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict undermines U.S. credibility in the Arab world and only increases Israel's isolation. Recent statements include

²⁶ In 1991, Congress suspended the delivery of U.S. economic and military aid to Jordan. See Section 502 of P.L. 102-27, the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, Veterans Compensation and Pensions, and Urgent Needs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1991 and For Other Purposes.

²⁷ Jordan and Israel signed the peace treaty on October 26, 1994. Later, the two countries exchanged ambassadors; Israel returned approximately 131 square miles of territory near the Rift Valley to Jordan; the parliament repealed laws banning contacts with Israel; and the two countries signed a number of bilateral agreements between 1994 and 1996 to normalize economic and cultural links. Water sharing, a recurring problem, was partially resolved in May 1997 when the two countries reached an interim arrangement under which Israel began pumping 72,000 cubic meters of water from Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee) to Jordan per day (equivalent to 26.3 million cubic meters per year—a little over half the target amount envisioned in an annex to the peace treaty).

²⁸ The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintains a large presence in Jordan. UNRWA has 7,000 staff in Jordan, comprising mostly teachers, doctors, and engineers. It operates 172 schools in Jordan (providing education through 10th grade, then the remainder provided by government). According to UNRWA officials, their budget is \$104 million a year. At this point, 83% of all U.N.-registered refugees live outside of UNRWA camps.

- In September 2011, the King remarked that “Everything we've seen on the ground has been completely the opposite.... [There's] increasing frustration, because they're [Israeli officials] sticking their heads in the sand and pretending there isn't a problem.”²⁹
- In May 2011, the King stated that “It's always easy to find an excuse why not to do the right thing.... And if we continue along those lines, then we will never solve this problem. So we need leaders with courage to take the tough decisions and solve this once and for all.”³⁰
- In April 2010, the King said that “I met Benjamin Netanyahu ... this time last year. I was extremely optimistic by the vision he had for peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians and the Israelis and the Arabs.... However, I have to say, that over the past 12 months, everything I've seen on the ground has made me extremely skeptical.... And, I believe I'm one of the more optimistic people you'll find in this part of the world.”³¹
- In May 2009, the King said that “If we delay our peace negotiations, then there is going to be another conflict between Arabs or Muslims and Israel in the next 12-18 months.... Just because there is a right-wing [Israeli] government in Israel does not mean that we should chuck in the towel.”³²

New Jordanian Ambassador to Israel

In 2010, Jordan did not replace its Ambassador in Israel when the previous envoy's term expired³³, perhaps as a sign of frustration with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu's coalition government and the stalemate in peace negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians. For two years the position remained vacant, until September 2012 when the King announced that he had appointed a new envoy, Walid Obeidat, a career diplomat. Days later, Obeidat's tribe, denounced his appointment in a press statement that read, “This tribe was and will remain loyal to its nation and will not reconcile with its enemies, in order to liberate all Palestinian land.... This tribe was among the first to warn against the dangers of the Zionist project in the 1920s.”

Syria's Civil War and its Effect on Jordan

As a predominately Sunni Arab country, Jordan at first decried the Syrian government's harsh crackdown on protests there. When it became apparent that President Asad was willing to use total force to remain in power, King Abdullah II became one of the first Arab leaders to openly call for his resignation. As unrest has devolved into civil war in Syria, it has challenged Jordan in a number of ways, each subject to worsening if the conflict continues indefinitely.

From the political and security standpoints, Jordan is aligned with other Sunni Arab monarchies, such as Saudi Arabia, in supporting opposition to the Asad regime. However, while other states

²⁹ “Jordan's King Says Israel Blocks Peace,” *Wall Street Journal*, September 20, 2011.

³⁰ “King Abdullah II warns of fresh Mideast conflict,” *Agence France Presse*, May 22, 2011.

³¹ “Jordan's king issues rebuke to Israel ,” *Wall Street Journal*, April 6, 2010.

³² “King Abdullah warns of Mideast war if no deal,” *Agence France Presse*, May 11, 2009.

³³ In 2009, the King recalled Jordan's former Ambassador to Israel Ali al Ayed in protest of Israel's launching of Operation Cast Lead against Hamas in the Gaza Strip.

may be more geopolitically concerned with weakening the regional influence Iran gains through its alliance with Syria, Jordan has more immediate concerns. Along its northern border with Syria, many residents share familial ties with Syrian families. Skirmishes have broken out between Asad's army and Jordanian border guards as Syrian forces try to maintain control over the area. Jordan also is concerned, like the larger international community, with Syria's stockpile of chemical weapons and their potential to be seized by terrorist groups or used in the region. There are also scattered reports of Jordanian "Jihadists" leaving the country to join radical groups, such as the Al Nusrah Front, in Syria to fight the regime. Though some Sunni Arab governments have openly pledged to arm Syrian rebels, Jordan's role in assisting the opposition has been more muted. Still, there are potentially hundreds of army defectors living under close watch inside Jordan who have been granted some form of asylum.

The humanitarian crisis caused by the outflow of tens of thousands of Syrian refugees into Jordan is perhaps the most serious issue confronting Jordan. As of September 2012, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated that there are more than 94,000 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan. The total number of refugees, registered and unregistered, may be much higher. On September 1, King Abdullah II asked for \$700 million in international aid to support Syrian refugees in the kingdom. Syrians entering Jordan are being housed in a desert camp area called Zaatari refugee camp in northern Jordan. In the past few months, some Syrian men have held protests over living conditions in the camp, and authorities were forced to deploy riot police on at least one occasion.

U.S. Aid, Trade, and Military Cooperation

U.S. Foreign Assistance to Jordan

The United States has provided economic and military aid, respectively, to Jordan since 1951 and 1957. Total U.S. aid to Jordan through FY2012 amounted to approximately \$13.10 billion. Jordan has received large allocations in supplemental appropriations acts (a total of \$2.186 billion since FY2002). In addition to funds specifically earmarked for Jordan, emergency supplemental bills also have contained funds to reimburse Pakistan, Jordan, and other key cooperating states for logistical expenses in support of U.S. military operations.

The Five-Year Aid Deal

On September 22, 2008, the U.S. and Jordanian governments reached an agreement whereby the United States will provide a total of \$660 million in annual foreign assistance to Jordan over a five-year period (FY2010-FY2014). Under the terms of their non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), this first-of-its-kind deal commits the United States, subject to future congressional appropriation and availability of funds, to providing \$360 million per year in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and \$300 million per year in Foreign Military Financing (FMF).³⁴ According to the Jordanian government, the agreement "reaffirms the strategic partnership and cooperation between the two countries." Coming at a time when the overall

³⁴ Under the terms of the MOU, annual foreign aid (non-supplemental) to Jordan will rise by nearly 50%, from an estimated \$460 million per year to \$660 million.

budget for foreign aid was constrained by U.S. operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, the deal was a testament to strong U.S.-Jordanian relations.

Economic Assistance

The United States provides economic aid to Jordan as both a cash transfer and for USAID programs in Jordan. The Jordanian government uses cash transfers to service its foreign debt.³⁵ Approximately 53% of Jordan's ESF allotment goes toward the cash transfer. USAID programs in Jordan focus on a variety of sectors including democracy assistance, water preservation, and education (particularly building and renovating public schools). In the democracy sector, U.S. assistance supports capacity building programs for the parliament's support offices, the Jordanian Judicial Council, Judicial Institute, and the Ministry of Justice. The International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute also receive U.S. grants to train, among other groups, some Jordanian political parties and members of parliament. USAID provided \$26 million in FY2010 to support political development in Jordan. In the water sector, the bulk of U.S. economic assistance is devoted to optimizing the management of scarce water resources, as Jordan is one of the most water-deprived countries in the world. USAID is currently subsidizing several waste treatment and water distribution projects in the Jordanian cities of Amman, Mafraq, Aqaba, and Irbid.

In order to address many of the economic grievances expressed by Arab protestors throughout the so-called Arab Spring of 2011, USAID has reprogrammed \$45 million in previously-appropriated ESF to the establishment of a small-to-medium enterprise (SME) loan guarantee financing facility. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) plans to provide \$250 million in loan guarantees for new and expanding SMEs, and USAID funding will support administration of the fund.

Recent U.S. Assistance – In FY2012, in order to further support Jordanian macroeconomic stability, the Administration provided \$184 million in cash transfer aid (notified to Congress on September 13), part of its annual allotment of \$360 million in ESF that is divided between USAID programming in Jordan and direct budget support. In addition, Jordan received a one-time \$100 million allotment of budget aid (notified to Congress on July 6) from ESF designated as Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Food Aid

Jordan periodically receives U.S. food aid administered by the Department of Agriculture (USDA) under Title I of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 480), under the Section 416(b) program permanently authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1949, and under the Food for Progress Act of 1985 as a grant. Between FY1999 to FY2006, Jordan received approximately \$238.52 million in

³⁵ When providing cash transfer assistance, the United States, though USAID, requires the Jordanian government to meet certain mutually-agreed upon benchmarks. According to USAID, these benchmarks include, among others, the Government of Jordan approving an Insolvency and Bankruptcy draft law, streamlining the consultation process required for registering property, approving a Medical Liability draft law, approving the Anti-Money Laundering Unit (AMLU) By-Laws, amending the Judicial Independence Law to allow for the formation of a Judges Association, and allowing Iraqis returning home to exit the Kingdom without paying overstays fees or incurring a bar to reentry. CRS Correspondence with USAID, March 3, 2011.

food aid to purchase wheat. Jordan received no food assistance between FY2007 to FY2010. In FY2011, the United States provided Jordan with \$19 million aid to purchase 50,000 metric tons of wheat. In September 2012, the United States agreed to provide Jordan with 50,000 metric tons of wheat valued at \$17 million.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA)

In FY2006, Jordan was listed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) as a Threshold country in the lower middle-income bracket. On September 12, 2006, the MCC's board of directors approved up to \$25 million in Threshold Program assistance for Jordan. Even prior to the selection, the possible choice of Jordan had come under severe criticism. *Freedom House*, the organization whose annual Index of Freedom is drawn upon for two of the "Ruling Justly" indicators, urged the MCC board to bypass countries that had low scores on political rights and civil liberties. It argued that countries like Jordan that fall below 4 out of a possible 7 on its index should be automatically disqualified. Jordan, however, did well on 3 of the 6 other indicators in this category. Several development analysts further argued that Jordan should not be eligible, asserting that it is already one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid, has access to private sector capital, and is not a democracy. In selecting Jordan, the MCC board appears not to have been swayed by these arguments.

In September 2010, the Millennium Challenge Corporation approved a five-year, \$275.1 million compact with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to increase the supply of water available to households and businesses in the cities of Amman and Zarqa. The compact also will help improve the efficiency of water delivery, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment. If estimates hold true, the clean drinking water generated as a result of the MCC compact may be enough to supply almost 1 million Jordanian citizens with freshwater.

Military Assistance

U.S. military assistance is primarily directed toward upgrading Jordan's air force, as recent purchases include upgrades to U.S.-made F-16 fighters, air-to-air missiles, and radar systems. FMF grants also provide financing for Jordan's purchase of U.S. Blackhawk helicopters in order to enhance Jordan's border monitoring and counter-terror capability. Jordan is currently the single largest provider of civilian police personnel and fifth-largest provider of military personnel to U.N. peacekeeping operations worldwide. In addition to large-scale military aid grants for conventional weapons purchases, Jordan also receives grants of U.S. antiterrorism assistance from the Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs account (NADR). Jordan received \$24.6 million in NADR funds in FY2010 and \$12.5 million in FY2011 to support local authorities in customs inspection and border patrol. Jordan also receives small sums of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INLCE) aid to support police training in forensic criminal investigation procedures to combat gender-based violence, anti-money laundering, and enforcement of intellectual property rights laws (approximately \$1.5 million in FY2010 and \$250,000 in FY2011).

Trade

Jordan ranked 78th among U.S. trading partners in volume of trade with the United States in 2011. According to the United States Trade Commission, in 2011 Jordan exported over a billion dollars in goods and services to the United States, a large percentage of which consisted of apparel and

clothing accessories. In 2011, Jordanian imports from the United States reached \$1.4 billion. Principal U.S. commodities imported by Jordan consisted of aircraft parts, machinery and appliances, vehicles, and cereals. Two measures, in particular—the Free Trade Agreement and Qualifying Industrial Zones—have helped expand U.S.-Jordanian trade ties and could create more opportunities for U.S. investment in Jordan.

Free Trade Agreement

On October 24, 2000, then-President Clinton and King Abdullah II witnessed the signing of a U.S.-Jordanian Free Trade Agreement, which eliminated duties and commercial barriers to bilateral trade in goods and services originating in the two countries. Earlier, in a report released on September 26, 2000, the U.S. International Trade Commission concluded that a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement would have no measurable impact on total U.S. imports or exports, U.S. production, or U.S. employment. Under the agreement, the two countries agreed to enforce existing laws concerning worker rights and environmental protection. On January 6, 2001, then-President Clinton transmitted to the 107th Congress a proposal to implement the Free Trade Agreement. On July 23, then-U.S. Trade Representative Zoellick and then-Jordanian Ambassador Marwan Muasher exchanged letters pledging that the two sides would “make every effort” to resolve disputes without recourse to sanctions and other formal procedures. These letters were designed to allay concerns on the part of some Members over the possible use of sanctions to enforce labor and environmental provisions of the treaty. President Bush signed H.R. 2603, which implemented the FTA as P.L. 107-43 on September 28, 2001, during King Abdullah’s visit to Washington, DC, following the September 11, 2001, attacks. For additional information, see CRS Report RL30652, *U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement*, by Mary Jane Bolle.

Qualifying Industrial Zones

One outgrowth of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty was the establishment of “Qualifying Industrial Zones” (QIZs), under which goods produced with specified levels of Jordanian and Israeli input can enter the United States duty free, under the provisions of P.L. 104-234. This act amended previous legislation so as to grant the President authority to extend the U.S.-Israel free trade area to cover products from QIZs between Israel and Jordan or between Israel and Egypt. QIZs were designed both to help the Jordanian economy and to serve as a vehicle for expanding commercial ties between Jordan and Israel. Although QIZs have succeeded in boosting U.S.-Jordanian trade, there has been only a modest increase in Jordanian-Israeli trade.

Currently there are 13 QIZs in Jordan employing approximately 43,000 people (working eight-hour days six days a week), 74% of whom are foreign workers from Southeast Asian nations including Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. In general, foreign laborers are viewed as more skilled and productive than local Jordanians. In addition, it is difficult for employers to recruit local Jordanians since workers typically live on site, and many are hesitant to separate from their families, though in some areas local Jordanians are provided with free transportation to the QIZs. According to one Jordanian labor leader, foreign workers are attractive to employers because “they are like slaves. They work them day and night.”³⁶ Labor rights activists also have complained that Jordanian workers in the QIZs are excluded from a new minimum wage law.

³⁶ “Industrial Zones Create Little Work for Jordanians,” *Financial Times*, February 9, 2009.

Military Cooperation

Military Sales

The United States is helping Jordan to modernize its armed forces, which have been the traditional mainstay of the regime. The Jordanian military forces, though well trained and disciplined, are outnumbered and outgunned by each of Jordan's neighboring forces. In recent years, Jordan has used U.S. military assistance grants to purchase Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles, upgrades for its fleet of F-16 fighters (approximately 70-80), and Black Hawk helicopters. The United States also delivered three Patriot anti-missile batteries to Jordan in early 2003 prior to the start of U.S. military operations in Iraq.

Table I. Recent Foreign Military Sales to Jordan

Fiscal Year	Weapon System	\$ Value of Sale	Prime Contractor
FY2006	National Command & Control System	\$450 million	Northrop Grumman Corporation
FY2006	Black Hawk Helicopters	\$60 million	Sikorsky Co. and General Electric
FY2006	Armored Personnel Carriers	\$156 million	BAE Company
FY2008	Border Security System	\$390 million	DRS Technologies Corp
FY2009	AMRAAM Missiles	\$131 million	Raytheon
FY2009	Artillery Rocket Systems	\$220 million	Multiple Companies
FY2010	Repair of F-16 Engines	\$75 million	Pratt & Whitney
FY2010	JAVELIN Anti-Tank Guided Missiles	\$388 million	Javelin Joint Venture

Source: Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA).

Joint Exercises and Training

A U.S.-Jordanian Joint Military Commission has functioned since 1974. More than 300 Jordanian military personnel study in the United States each year. In recent years, Jordan is among the top three recipients of U.S. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding. IMET also funds the equipping of English language labs in Jordan. Combined training exercises by U.S. and Jordanian military units continue to take place in Jordan (dubbed "Early Victor"), at least on an annual basis and sometimes more often. The above-mentioned courses conducted by Jordan for Iraqi military personnel are reportedly being funded by the United States under a program called the New Iraqi Army Training Project.³⁷ In addition, the United States has supported the construction of the King Abdullah II Center for Special Operations Training (KASOTC). The center, which has been partially financed by the United States including with \$99 million in appropriations from the FY2005 Emergency Supplemental Act (P.L. 109-13), serves as a regional headquarters for counter-terrorism training.³⁸ In 2003, Jordan built a Special Operations

³⁷ Riad Kawwaji, "Forging a New Iraqi Army—in Jordan," *Defense News*, February 9, 2004, p. 8.

³⁸ According to one description of the new U.S.-Jordanian facility, "If special forces have to conduct house-to-house searches, KASOTC provides that infrastructure in a training environment.... If they have to rescue hostages on an airplane, KASOTC provides the plane. If they have to rescue hostages from an embassy, KASOTC provides an embassy structure." See, Joan Kibler, "KASOTC," *Special Operations Technology Online Edition*, volume 6, issue 2, March 19, 2008.

Command and the Anti-Terrorism Center in order to boost counter-terrorism capabilities within the military.

Other Activities

Under the provisions of Section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, then-President Clinton designated Jordan as a major non-NATO ally of the United States, effective on November 13, 1996. According to a State Department spokesman, this status “makes Jordan eligible for priority consideration for transfer of excess defense articles, the use of already appropriated military assistance funds for procurement through commercial leases, the stockpiling of U.S. military material, and the purchase of depleted uranium munitions.”

According to U.S. and Jordanian officials, Jordan has deployed two military hospitals to Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively, and has committed almost 600 health care professionals to the two facilities. Both facilities provide critical health care to numerous patients, including civilians. The hospital in Afghanistan cares for more than 650 patients a day, having treated more than 500,000 since it was first deployed in December 2001. In Iraq, Jordan helped train 50,000 policemen, helped the United States reach out to Sunni tribes and politicians in order to facilitate reconciliation, and still maintains a field hospital in Fallujah.

Jordan also regularly contributes peacekeeping forces to United Nations missions abroad.³⁹ In November 2006, a Jordanian United Nations peacekeeping patrol in the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, was killed while on patrol. Jordan has about 1,500 troops in the Brazilian-led U.N. force, which includes more than 8,000 soldiers and police supported by some 1,000 civilian personnel. Two other Jordanian soldiers were killed in January 2006. In 2009, five more Jordanian peacekeepers were killed in a plane crash during a border surveillance mission while serving in Haiti. Three more Jordanian soldiers were killed during the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

Jordan's Role in Afghanistan

Although the Jordanian government had publicly acknowledged a limited humanitarian presence in Afghanistan since major NATO operations began there in 2001, the December 30, 2009, terrorist attack against a CIA base in Khost, in which a Jordanian intelligence agent and royal family member was killed, shed light on Jordan's deeper cooperation against Al Qaeda and their Taliban allies.⁴⁰ Officially, Jordan has not acknowledged its intelligence role in Afghanistan. Numerous reports of joint CIA-GID cooperation have illustrated Jordan's long-standing, but unacknowledged cooperation with U.S. global counterterrorism. According to one unnamed U.S.

³⁹ To date, the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) have contributed 57,000 troops to 18 different United Nations peacekeeping missions.

⁴⁰ On December 30, 2009, Humam Khalil Abu Mulal al Balawi, a Jordanian terrorist who had been serving as an informant for the Central Intelligence Agency and Jordan's General Intelligence Directorate, detonated a suicide vest bomb killing eight people outside CIA Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khost, Afghanistan. His Jordanian handler, Captain Sharif Ali bin Zeid, a member of the royal family, was killed as well. Al Balawi, a physician, held virulent anti-American and anti-Israeli views expressed in various Jihadist online forums. Prior to his attack, he had managed to convince U.S. and Jordanian intelligence officials that he knew the whereabouts of Ayman Al Zawahiri, who is Al Qaeda's second-in-command. In a video filmed before his death, Al Balawi swore revenge for the August 2009 killing of Pakistani Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud and appeared with Mehsud's cousin and successor Hakimullah Mehsud. Months later, a second video emerged showing Al Balawi urging militants to target Jordan for terrorist attacks.

source, “we have a close partnership with the Jordanians on counterterrorism matters.... Having suffered serious losses from terrorist attacks on their own soil, they are keenly aware of the significant threat posed by extremists.” Jordanian Prime Minister Samir al Rafa'i stated that “Being part of this world, we have to coordinate with other countries and exchange information about the location of terrorist groups.... We will be everywhere as long as this is necessary for our national security.” Some Jordanian Islamists have expressed dismay at the degree of Jordanian cooperation with the United States, and there is some concern that the 2009 incident might temper future U.S.-Jordanian intelligence cooperation.

In March 2010, NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen officially requested that Jordan play a role in training the Afghan Army. In response, Jordan has sent an unspecified number of instructors from its armed forces and security service to Afghanistan. Reportedly, Jordan has already trained 2,500 members of the Afghan special forces at the King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Centre.⁴¹ Jordan also is helping to promote religious toleration by training Afghan imams.

In June 2011, a Jordanian Al Qaeda operative named Mahmoud Hamdan Nizal (aka Abu Dher al Urduni) was killed in a clash with U.S. troops in eastern Afghanistan. Nizal was from the city of Zarqa and was killed in a U.S. air or artillery strike.

⁴¹ “Jordan Trained 2,500 Afghan Special Forces: Minister,” *Agence France Presse*, May 12, 2010.

Table 2. Annual U.S. Aid to Jordan Since the 1991 Gulf Crisis
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year (FY)	Economic Assistance				Military Assistance		Totals
	EconSpt	Food	Devel	PeaceCp	FMF	IMET	
1991	35.0 ^a	0	0	0	20.0 ^a	1.3	56.30
1992	30.0 ^b	20.0	0	0	20.0 ^b	.6	70.60
1993 ^c	5.0	30.0	0	0	9.0	.5	44.50
1994 ^d	9.0	15.0	4.0	0	9.0	.8	37.80
1995	7.2	15.0	6.7	0	7.3	1.0	37.20
1996	7.2	21.0	7.9	0	200.0 ^e	1.2	237.30
1997 ^f	112.2	2.6	4.5	1.1	30.0	1.7	152.10
1998 ^f	150.0	0	0	1.2	75.0 ^g	1.6	227.80
1999	150.0	0	0	1.4	70.0 ^g	1.6	223.00
1999 (Wye)	50.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	100.00
2000	150.0	0	0	1.7	75.0	1.6	228.30
2000 (Wye)	50.0	0	0	0	150.0	0	200.0 ^h
2001	150.0	0	0	1.7	75.0	1.7	228.40
2002	150.0	0	0	1.6	75.0	2.0	228.60
2002 (Suppl.)	100.0	0	0	0	25.0	0	125.00
2003	250.0	0	0	1.0	198.0	2.4	451.40
2003 (Suppl.)	700.0	0	0	0	406.0	0	1,106.00
2004	250.0	0	0	2.3	206.0	2.9	461.20
2004 (Suppl.)	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00
2005	250.0	0	0	1.6	206.0	3.0	460.60
2005 (Suppl.)	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	200.00
2006	247.5	0	0	1.6	207.9	3.0	460.00
2006 (Suppl.)	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	50.00
2007	245.0	0	0	0	206.0	3.1	454.10
2007 (Suppl.)	10.3	0	0	0	45.0	0	55.30 ⁱ
2008	361.4	0	0	0	298.3	2.9	662.60
2008 (Suppl.)	200.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	250.00
2009	263.5	0	0	0	235.0	3.1	501.60
2009 (Suppl.)	150.0	0	0	0	(150.0 in FY2010 Advanced funding)	0	150.00
2010	363.0	0	0	0	300.0	3.8	666.8
2010 (Suppl.)	100.0	0	0	0	50.0	0	150.0
2011	362.0	0	0	0	299.4	3.7	665.1
FY2012 (Estimate)	460.0	0	0	0	300.0	3.7	763.7

Fiscal Year (FY)	Economic Assistance				Military Assistance		Totals
	EconSpt	Food	Devel	PeaceCp	FMF	IMET	
FY2013 (Request)	360.0	0	0	0	300.0	3.8	663.8

Notes: These figures do not include debt relief subsidy appropriations, food aid between 1999-2006, or amounts for de-mining assistance and counter-terrorism assistance.

- a. Suspended in April 1991 under P.L. 102-27; released in early 1993.
- b. Released in late July 1993.
- c. Restrictions on FY1993 funds waived by Presidential Determination (PD) 93-39, Sept. 17, 1993.
- d. FY1994 funds released by PD 94-11, Jan. 13, 1994, waiving restrictions under P.L. 103-87.
- e. Three components: \$30 million (Administration's original request); \$70 million in additional FMF under FY1996 appropriation (P.L. 104-134) to cover balance of F-16 aircraft package; and \$100 million in special drawdown authority (P.L. 104-107).
- f. These figures include \$100 million in economic assistance under the President's Middle East Peace and Stability Fund (\$100 million in FY1997, \$116 million in FY1998).
- g. For each of these two years, FMF figure includes \$25 million in drawdown authority.
- h. Some of these funds were obligated in later years (FY2001 or FY2002).
- i. Total FY2007 supplemental aid to Jordan was \$85.3 million. The above chart does not include \$25 million in NADR funds.

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